The Carolina Farmer

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HOBBIES FOR FARMERS

Unusual sidelines often pay off

RADIANT HEAT CABLE

Tar Heel product for plant beds

MARCH, 1956

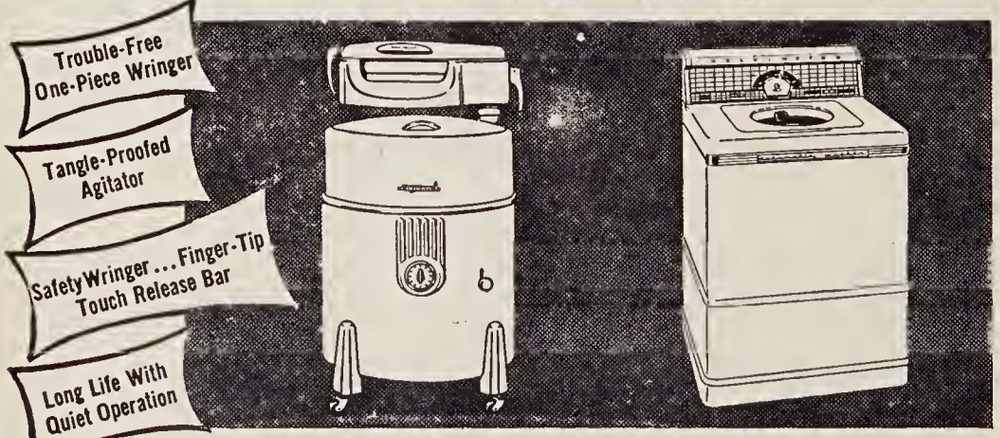
MAR 14 1956

NOW KELVINATOR GIVES YOU ALL-WEATHER DRYING AT A LOW, LOW PRICE!

THE ONLY CLOTHES DRYER WITH ALL 3 SAFETY FEATURES

1. **Safe Low Temperature**
   Fast-fluffy drying safe for finest fabrics!
2. **Safe Cylinder**
   Smooth cylinder—no sharp edges—saves wear, tear and snagging!
3. **Safety Door**
   Dryer stops automatically when door is opened! Add or remove clothes any time.

KELVINATOR HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF STANDARD AND DELUXE WRINGER WASHERS, SEMI-AUTOMATIC AND AUTOMATIC WASHERS TO FIT ANY NEED—PRICED TO FIT ANY BUDGET!


Trouble-Free One-Piece Wringer
Tangle-Proofed Agitator
Safety Wringer ... Finger-Tip Touch Release Bar
Long Life With Quiet Operation

★ ★ ★

Kelvinator's Automatic Washers Have Exclusive 3-Way Agitator To Get Clothes Really Clean!

1. *Circulator Action*
2. *Shampoo Action*
3. *Water-Jet Action*

SEE THEM AT Kelvinator DEALERS LISTED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

the Carolina Farmer
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

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Facing Facts . . .

ON PAGE EIGHT you'll find a very revealing analysis of the progress report issued recently by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority. The report is an annual activity of the Authority, which is an independent state agency headed by Gwyn B. Price. The statistics, then, are those of the State of North Carolina, and as such are completely objective and impartial.

The analysis itself, we hope, makes for interesting reading. But it has another purpose in appearing in our pages; we hope it will throw a little light on the advertising campaign now being waged in the farm press by the power companies.

This advertising talks about how wonderful it is that the farms now have electricity, and assures farmers that the power companies and the "local farm electric groups" will keep up the good work. The implication is clearly that the power companies and rural electric co-ops are walking hand-in-hand down a path strewn with roses.

THAT'S FINE WITH US, if the power companies want to spend their rate-payers' money that way. The trouble is, the same companies carry advertising in the slick magazines, designed to hit city people, which implies that electric co-ops are terrible institutions hell-bent on socializing the country.

Well, anyway, take a look at page eight, will you?

* * * *

LAST MONTH in this space we said some kind words about the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Judging from the resolutions adopted by that group in St. Louis, the NRECA staff will be pretty busy this year. Seems that when NRECA resolves, it really resolves. This year, the resolutions occupied 74 typewritten pages.

Out of that many, there were bound to be some honeys. Our favorite is the one headed "Farm Income." After whereasing about the sorry plight of farmers, NRECA resolves "that this delegate body wishes to express its alarm over the distress facing the agricultural segment of our economy and urges that steps be immediately taken to assure restoration of sound economic conditions."

Things should start looking up any day now.

—JERRY ANDERSON

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Photo by Max Tharpe

ABOUT THE COVER

Those of us who grew up on a farm find it difficult to imagine that a little boy could find fun and adventure in milking a cow. Time was when cow milking was a before-daylight, tail-swishing, fly-biting chore. All of which, of course, was before the days of rural electrification.

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FARMING

The most important Tar Heel farm news

Higher Rates for Hail Insurance?

Tobacco farmers and insurance agents teamed up last month to oppose a recommended change in the procedure for adjusting hail losses.

At present, if fewer than an average of 10 leaves per plant are damaged by hail, the insurance company pays 50% of the amount of coverage; if more than 10 leaves are damaged, the company pays 100%.

The new policy, suggested by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, would pay losses at a flat five per cent per leaf. The change was opposed by the Farm Bureau and the N. C. Association of Insurance Agents.

The Rating Bureau also proposed revisions of the hail insurance rates. Rates would be increased in 25 counties, reduced in 40, and would remain the same in others. The Farm Bureau took no stand on the rates proposed for each county.

At the end of February Insurance Commissioner Gold had not announced his decision on the suggested changes.

Feed Grain Relief

USDA officials have approved plans for handling the Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program in 10 eastern counties. The program will make surplus feed grains available free of charge for destitute farmers in storm-stricken areas.

Use of the free grain, however, will be limited to maintaining farm workstock and producing milk, meat and eggs for home use only.

This program, Agriculture officials explained, is designed to tide over a trying time certain small farmers who otherwise might be forced to sacrifice their livestock. The 10 Tar Heel counties eligible to participate in this program were designated disaster relief areas after last summer's hurricanes.

The counties are: Onslow, Pender, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrell, Dare, Pamlico, and Washington.

The program will be administered by the N. C. Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of County Agricultural Technical Committees.

More Peanut Acres

At a time when acreage is being cut for almost all crops, peanut growers learned last month that their allotments for this year will be increased by 13.7%.

A USDA spokesman said the increase was due to the short supply of Virginia and Valencia peanuts. North Carolina received the largest acreage increase.

County agricultural conservation and stabilization committees were advised to start mailing revised 1956 allotment notices to North Carolina farmers immediately.

Small Curer Available

Small forced air curers, adapted for aromatic tobacco curing barns, are now available and may prove to be a boon to the "one acre" grower.

R. H. Crouse, extension agronomy specialist at N. C. State College said last month that the small curers are interesting many small growers who have not used curers in the past because of the higher cost of the larger equipment designed for the two to four-acre barn.

Crouse said that all aromatic growers have been asked to use a recommended curer which will furnish a 90-100 degree, theromostatically-controlled heat, and one that will also have a uniform distribution of air with a fan capacity of 3,000 CFM for the 20 by 20 by 10 feet barns.

Ashe is County of the Year

Ashe County has been named the 1955 County of the Year in the Rural Progress Contest. The announcement was made recently by the N. C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agencies, sponsor of the contest.

As first place winner, Ashe will receive $1,000 from Progressive Farmer Magazine. Area winners of $500 prizes are Rutherford, Stanley, Rockingham, and Lenoir Counties.

Donors of the $500 awards are the News and Observer, Raleigh; Gordon Gray, assistant secretary of defense; and the N. C. Chain Store Council. The fifth donor will be announced later.

Higher Turkey Prices

Tar Heel turkey growers can expect slightly higher prices for their products the first six months of 1956. However, by the end of the year, prices are expected to level off and even dip slightly below last year's.

That's the word from W. C. Mills, N. C. State College extension turkey specialist.

Mills says that storage holdings are less than last year, indicating that consumption of turkey meat is more than holding its own with production.

Large white turkeys are becoming increasingly popular—especially with processor—due to the light pinfeathers. However, their popularity was gained at the expense of the small Beltsville Whites.

Young roasters are still in good demand.

Briefly . . .

- **North Carolina's 1955 fall pig crop totalled 760,000 head, 7% below the 814,000 head saved during the fall of 1954, but 8% larger than the 1944-43 average.**

- **W. P. Hedrick, tobacco marketing specialist with the N. C. Department of Agriculture, has been selected to be in charge of an exhibit of American tobacco at a tobacco industry fair in Osaka, Japan, during April... The fair is expected to result in increased leaf sales to Japan.**

- **The "Soil Bank" proposal now before the Senate was opposed late last month by the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Committee. CPC said it is "inconceivable" that the Southeast would accept the Soil Bank without protest.**

Washington

As Reported By William S. Roberts

Question of the month: Should Willie Wiredhand milk a cow from the left side?

On Monday, January 9, the Columbia, S. C., newspapers carried a story that had as the first paragraph: "Willie Wiredhand was on trial for his life in the Federal Court House here today." That was on the first day of the week-long trial, and was the blunt truth.

But actually the entire principle of whether co-ops have a right to effectively promote their interests in the electric business was on trial, too.

That principle was made a major issue by the lawyers of Reddy Kilowatt, Inc., an organization which includes among its stockholders 109 commercial power companies, three in the Hawaiian Islands where not a cent of REA loans has ever been made.

The suit was brought at the Federal Court in Columbia, S. C., on July 30, 1953 against NRECA and one of its member systems, the Mid-Carolina Electric Co-operative at Lexington, S. C.

In connection with the July 30 date that the suit was filed, it is important to note that until June 26, 1953, Reddy Kilowatt was owned solely by Ashton B. Collins, the creator of that symbol, with no joint ownership held by any of his clients, the power companies.

Mr. Collins still retains the controlling ownership but, as the trial progressed, it became more and more obvious that the alleged similarity of Reddy Kilowatt and Willie Wiredhand was far from the sole issue.

The monopoly issue, the rights of not only Ashton B. Collins to claim a monopoly over the use of animated, personified symbols depicting the use of electricity, but also the rights of power companies to a monopoly of effective advertising and promotion in the business of generating and distributing electricity, was openly advocated.

The coincidence of the incorporation date of Reddy Kilowatt, Inc., when the power companies assumed a share of the ownership with Mr. Collins, helps demonstrate how those power companies have provided the essential drive behind this suit against NRECA and in effect each and every one of its members.

Even though Mr. Collins has retained a majority control, he cannot maintain effective control of the new company. For the commercial power companies, and they alone, are his clients. Like anyone else, he must serve the purposes and goals of his clients.

If any substantial number of his licencees or joint owners—either one—had not wanted this lawsuit, it would never have occurred.

They say that the essence of what we did wrong was adopt an animated, humanized, personalized symbol of electricity, not saying Willie Wiredhand resembled Reddy Kilowatt, and the use of poses that were similar.

During the trial they introduced a pamphlet with over 100 poses that were similar only because Willie Wiredhand was demonstrating the use of electricity. As it was pointed out to the court, everyone handles a spray-gun in the same general position and you only milk a cow on one side. It's common for us to raise our right hand in greeting an old friend from a distance. These were the similarities.

The trial was unique and dramatic in many ways. It brought two great segments of business enterprise to grasps, and may well go down as a leading case in the history of patent law.

Speaking of Safety . . .

Be sure there's an outlet
In a handy location
To avoid this dangerous
Situation.

Beth Wilcoxson

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

Teeth Tell Cow's Age

We recently visited a farm where the owner was having trouble getting one of his cows bred back and settled with calf. He had bought her a few months earlier and didn't know anything about her past breeding history, but he was wondering if we couldn't give her some kind of a "shot" that would help. It's true that there are various kinds of hormone preparations that will sometimes help in such cases, but an investigation led us to believe that they didn't have much chance of helping this particular cow.

Opening her mouth showed that her front teeth had worn down until they were little more than white spots on the gums, and we estimated that the animal was at least fifteen years of age. A cow that old naturally couldn't be regarded as a very good breeding prospect, regardless of what was used. The owner was a bit hot under the collar when he discovered this, for the cow had been sold to him as a six-year-old. It was too bad that he didn't look in her mouth before closing the deal, for the teeth offered positive proof that she was much older. It will pay you to do the same thing, even though there isn't much danger of getting one that is completely toothless. However, teeth will tell the age of cattle.

It must be pointed out, though, that generally accepted rules don't apply in all cases, and that the teeth aren't completely reliable in this respect. Some animals develop faster than others so that the teeth make them appear a year or two older than they really are. As a general rule, though, the various front teeth appear at regular intervals to indicate age quite accurately up to the time cattle are five years old.

Calves have a full set of "baby" teeth within a few days after birth, and these are carried until the animals are about two years old. At that time the first big pair of permanent teeth is completely developed in the middle of the mouth, with three of the much smaller "baby" teeth remaining on each side. Another pair of permanent

(Continued on Page 16)

A NEW IDEA for helping

Tar Heel farmers beat the cost-price squeeze was advanced last month by Governor Hodges. Speaking to members of the farm press in Raleigh, the Governor noted that farm people in this state spend around $275 million per year for food. With proper guidance, he thinks much of the food this money buys could be grown on the farm. Accordingly, the Extension Service has come up with a new program called "Raise a Square Meal Around Home."

Underscoring the need for such a program are the following facts about N. C. farms: 16% grow no vegetables; 47% have no milk cows; 17% have no laying hens; 62% have no beef cattle; 48% have no swine.

The Governor thinks the new program will also result in a better diet for farm folks. He said that surveys show that one out of every five people on farms in N. C. is underfed from a nutritional standpoint. The theory is that families, particularly low-income ones, will eat more nutritious food when it is readily available.

CO-OPS and ATOMS

Most North Carolina farmers have a working knowledge of the destructive power of an atomic bomb. They may not know, however, that the atom can be adapted to a multitude of peacetime jobs, including the generation of electric power.

In Durham last month, an atomic energy expert employed by Westinghouse pointed out the atom's potential for power production. He said it is reasonable to believe that in 30 years as much power will be produced in atomic plants as is now being generated by all other means in this country.

This potential source of power has been well known to co-op officials for several years. Small atomic generating plants would solve the wholesale power problems of rural electric systems. Many of these co-ops are in fairly remote areas where the lack of waterpower makes hydro plants impossible, and fuel costs make steam plants unfeasible. As a result, the co-ops are at the mercy of private power companies for their wholesale power.

There are signs, however, that this potential power source will be lost in the old private versus public power struggle. The private power companies would like for the government to help them build atomic plants, but allow the companies to market the power. The co-ops would like for the government to build some experimental plants that would provide data on design and costs applicable to the needs of small power suppliers.

The theory is that the government spend some $14 billion in developing atomic energy. That makes it, in effect, a public resource. No private group should be allowed to capitalize on the public effort for its own profit.

The U. S. Senate was thinking along these lines in 1954 when it passed the laws governing atomic power production. Thanks to the staunch efforts of a few Senators, the public got a measure of protection on its $14 billion investment.

Among the protective clauses was one which said that power generated at government atomic plants must be offered for sale first to co-ops, municipals and other public groups. Since then, a plant in New York has started producing power, but the power was sold to a private company. The trouble was one that has plagued co-ops everywhere, including North Carolina: No facilities for transmitting the power from the plant to the distribution system. In the New York case, preference customers were unable to work out a "wheeling" arrangement with the private company that already had transmission lines built.

The Atomic Energy Commission has developed a policy for encouraging private concerns to participate in atomic generation projects. Under this policy, the AEC finances the nuclear

(Continued on Page 16)

they LAUGH *at the* WOLF

Tar Heel farmers find that there's more than one way to keep the wolf from the door when crop prices go down

TIMES HAVE BEEN ROUGH on Tar Heel farmers lately. But many of them are putting up a real fight to stay on their farms. Some of them are simply tightening their belts. Others are picking up extra income by various and sundry ways.

And "sundry" can cover a lot of territory in this case. Reports from over the state indicate that while the majority of farmers are supplementing their income by such ordinary methods as raising chickens or hogs, there's a story in the "unusual" things North Carolina farmers are doing to stretch that family dollar.

For instance, some farm folks in Macon County are raising and catching lizards. And a Forsyth County man converted two old sheds into a thriving fishing worm farm. There are many others, maybe not as spectacular, but still a little different from the "run of the mill" row-crop farming.

Claude Bateman, Farm and Home Development farmer of the Nantahala section of Macon County, has found there's money in "raising cane"—sugar cane. Last year he produced 140 gallons of first quality molasses from four-tenths acre of cane. He figures he's got himself a new cash crop. There isn't as much money in sugar as there is in tobacco, but the investment is smaller. And he isn't overlooking the fact that he has no allotment worries with sugar cane—not yet anyway.

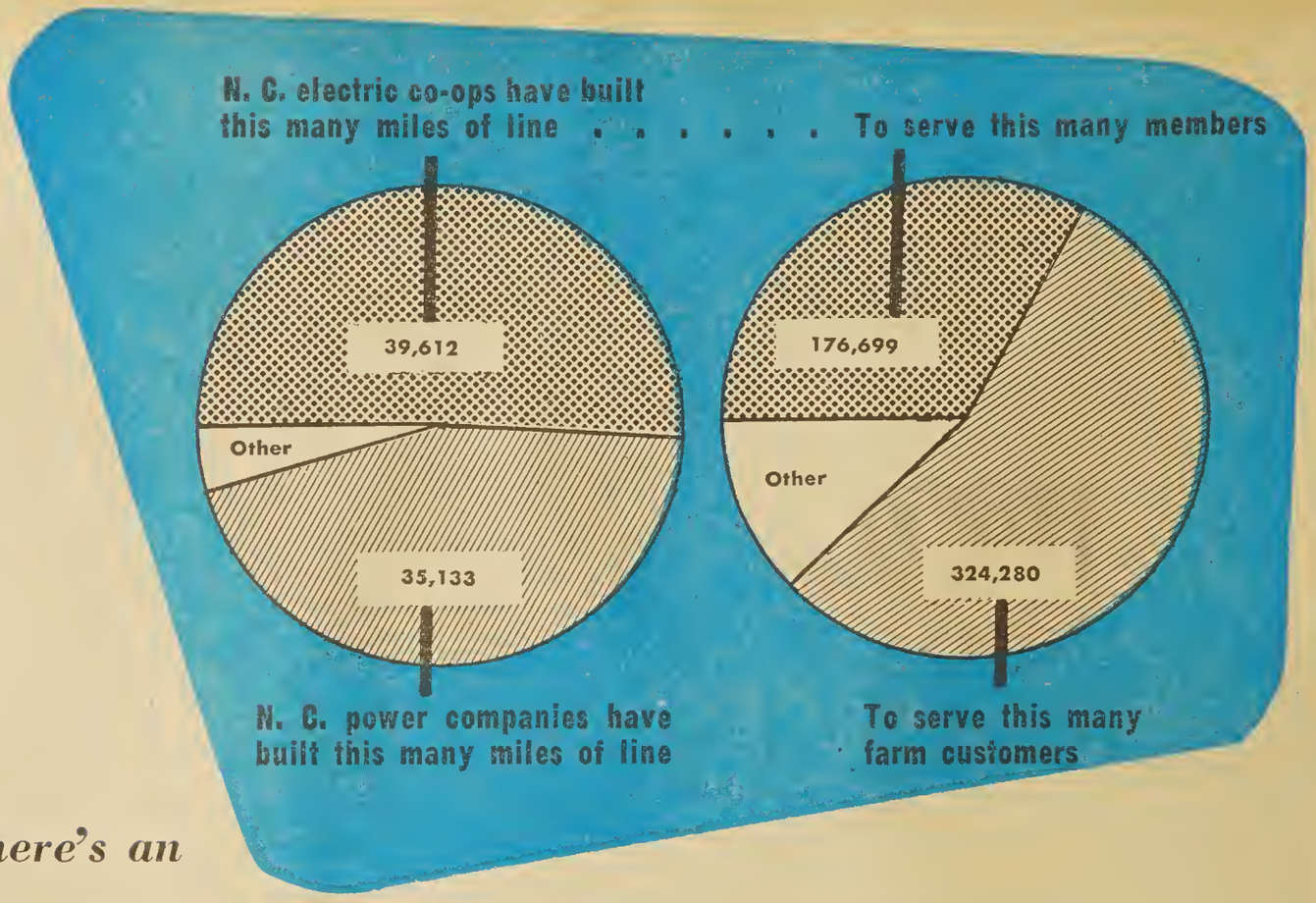
Swain County farmers are going into the nursery business in a pretty big way, with 33 nurseries holding permits to sell nursery stock. Also, along this line, an Ashe County man, J. L. Ballou, of the Crumpler section, has come up with the idea of growing ornamental plants such as rhododendron, laurel, and azalea from seed. He points out that there's an unlimited market for selling plants of this type to truckers and on the Northern markets.

J. V. Goodman of the Beaver Creek community is depending on the movies to step-up his farm income. But he isn't trying for an "Oscar." He's raising and selling popcorn to a distributor in Winston-Salem. Last year he planted three acres in popcorn and received a good yield. He cleared an average of $300 per acre. But folks who know, say the market could soon be glutted if too many farmers suddenly went into the popcorn business.

Some Cleveland County farmers are anticipating a "hot time" on their farms this year. County Agent Howard Clapp says 19 farmers have agreed to grow red bell peppers for a new canning concern as an experiment in 1956. Clapp says that there has been a little pepper grown in the county before, and it was profitable. J. W. Eckhardt, field manager of H. P. Cannon Company, says, "If the experiments prove out, there is no reason why the acreage of this crop will not be increased in this area in the future."

In Randolph County, Assistant Agent Douglas Young says that the cut in flue-cured tobacco allotment has some of his farmers hustling to make up the loss in income. He says indications are that farmers will grow a total of from 10 to 15 acres in Turkish tobacco this

(Continued on Page 16)


N. C. electric co-ops have built this many miles of line . . . . . To serve this many members
39,612
Other
35,133
176,699
Other
324,280
N. C. power companies have built this many miles of line
To serve this many farm customers

There's an old saying that The Proof is in the Pudding . . .

Who Serves The RURAL Areas?

LAST MONTH, the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority issued its annual progress report. As usual, the statistics contained a number of revealing facts.

One of the most surprising was that, although 20,000 new rural consumers were connected during 1955, the percentage of electrified farms dropped from 96.9% to 94.8%. This situation resulted from the trend toward the consolidation of farms, according to an explanatory note by Gwyn B. Price.

The report contained a complete breakdown of the rural activities of all power suppliers in the state—commercial, public and cooperative. A similar report is issued every year by the Authority, which is a state agency completely independent of the Rural Electrification Administration.

This year's report shows clearly that rural electric cooperatives have led the way in electrifying the remote, back-roads areas of the state. With equal clarity it shows that the commercial power companies have continued the trend of "skimming the cream" which they began in the thirties.

At present, the power companies average over nine farm customers per mile of line. The co-ops average slightly over four members per mile.

As the graph at the top of the page shows, the co-ops have built over half of the total miles of rural line, yet serve less than a third of the total farm consumers.

Therein lies the tale—and an insight into the rural electrification boasts of the power companies. In compiling these reports, the 1945 definition of a farm is used. Under this definition a farm is any holding outside the city limits of a town that consists of three or more acres of land or yields an income of more than $150.

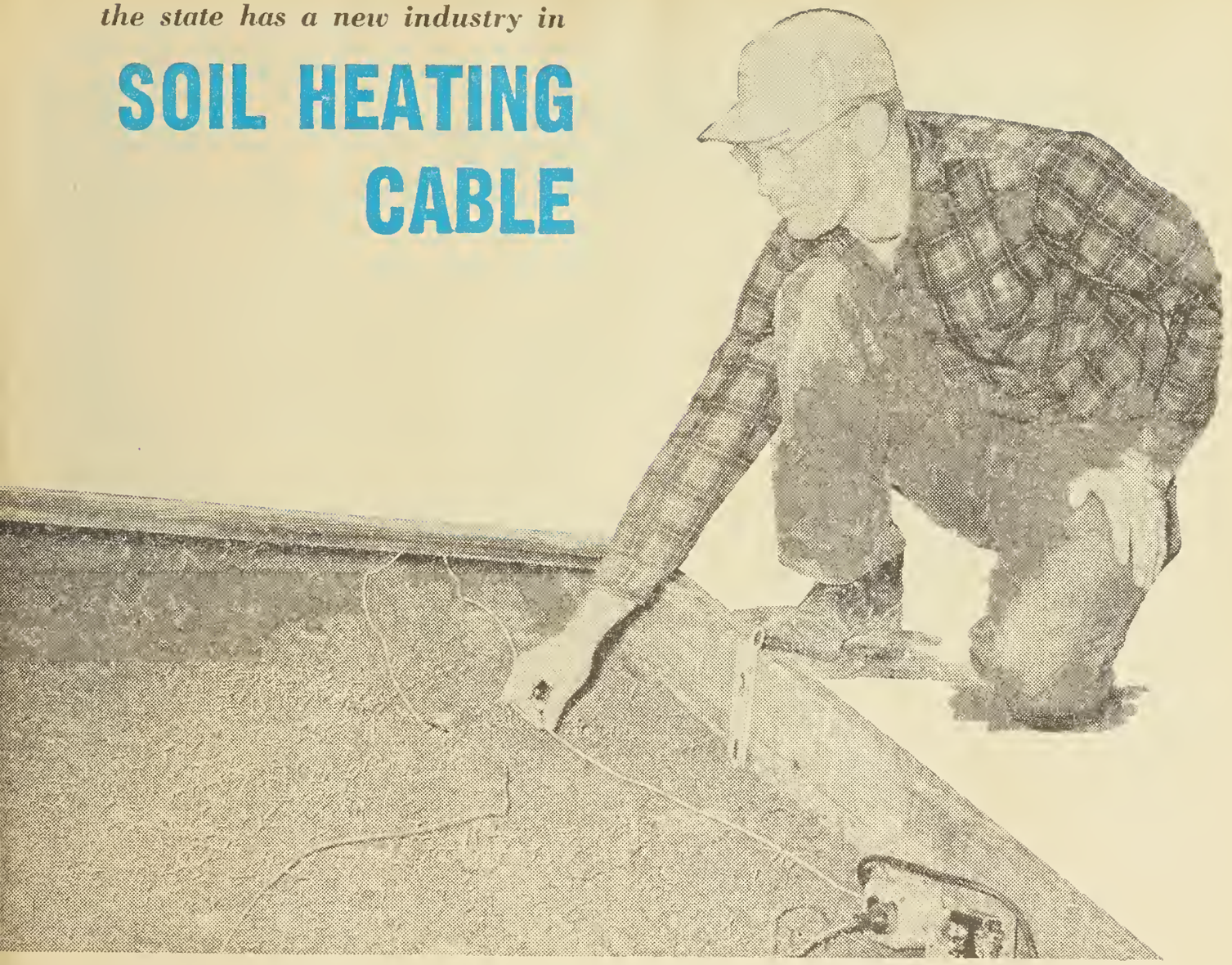
The power companies serve the lion's share of suburban homes. These homes are near large towns and are almost as thickly settled as the towns themselves. Many of them qualify as farms under the census definition, and the power companies get credit for serving them.

On the contrary, co-ops build their lines on an "area coverage" basis; that is, they serve all the homes in their service area, including remote and widely scattered sections. Co-op construction costs, needless to say, are considerably higher per consumer.

Made in Boone — used in Burgaw;

the state has a new industry in

SOIL HEATING CABLE



HAYWOOD PAGE PLACES HEATING CABLE IN PLANT BED ON PENDER FARM. CABLE WILL ALLOW HIM TO MARKET CROPS THREE WEEKS EARLY.

That cable will put my tomatoes and peppers on market two to three weeks ahead of time."

Young farmer Haywood Page pointed to a thin electric strand running from a thermostat to the soil of a 6x30-feet hotbed on his Pender County farm.

Buried in the soil was 1,440 feet of wire. It's called radiant heat cable and gives the hotbed continuous 65-70° temperature.

This consistent warmth gives the plants a growth jump that'll put them ahead of regular markets, explained the Navy veteran. Cost of the system can be repaid many fold by premimum prices that early vegetables bring.

Over 40,000 match-head size tomato and pepper plants dot the earth in Page's hotbed. From this number he hopes to get 20,000 choice plants by transplanting time.

The hotbed frame was made from scrap boards on the farm, which Page and his County Commissioner father, A. H. Page, operate together.

Covering the frame is a new artificial glass material that allows light to enter the hotbed but retains heat in it.

The electric cable, a resistant type of wire, lies three inches below level of soil where the tomato and pepper seed were planted.

It runs up and down the hotbed in lengths six inches apart.

A thermostat, which cost $25, regulates the soil temperature at 65-70°. It's nailed to the frame on the inside and operates on 220 volts.

Page estimates his power cost at three cents per hour. He is a member of Four County EMC at Burgaw.

The cable costs four cents a foot.

This type of cable is now being manufactured by a North Carolina firm. It is a new small industry called Lektro-Thermal Corp., operated by R. W. Beachley at Boone.

Page will transplant his tomato and pepper plants twice. They'll go first into little pots kept in the hotbed until each plant has four leaves.

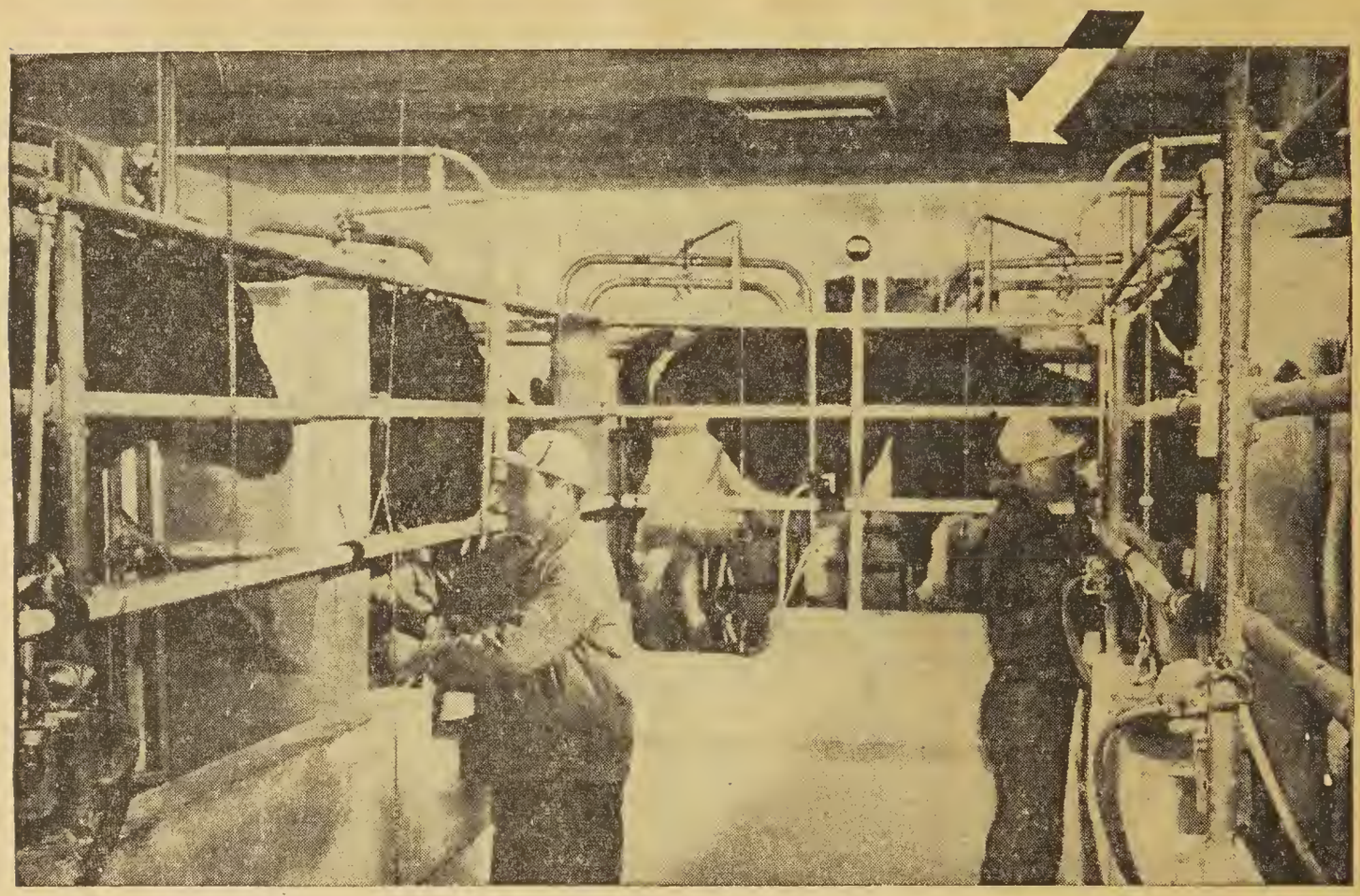
Then they'll be transplanted again after the frost free date, which farmer Page puts at April 24 for Southeastern North Carolina.

Page's next big chore will be that of harvesting the tomatoes and peppers. He visualizes the job as a pleasant one, especially if prices are up at the time.

The 27-year-old man is a State College graduate. He majored in Agronomy and got his degree in 1949.

Following two-years service in the Navy, he returned to his father's farm. They operate it together as a father-son team, specializing in chickens

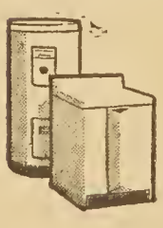
Hot water problems that start here...



end with G.E.'s *New Quick Recovery* WATER HEATER

To the farmer, whose hot-water demands are greatest . . . G.E.'s new Quick Recovery Water Heater is the economical, dependable answer.

This new heater delivers *150° water in just 33 minutes—and from a cold start!* And, tests show that this new model supplies *more than 3 times* the average family's monthly hot water needs.



Here is automatic electric water heating with no worrisome fumes.

Install the General Electric Quick Recovery Water Heater close to the point of greatest need. Its compact 40-gallon tank fits easily—*offers over 50% more useable hot water* than standard 82-gallon tanks.

You'll get oceans of steaming water—enough to wash a load of clothes every hour, all day long. Get a safe, dependable General Electric Quick Recovery Heater. Install it and forget it.

General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SAVE

$40.00

ON THE NEW

QUICK RECOVERY
AUTOMATIC
WATER HEATER

Approved for use by many N. C. Rural Electric Cooperatives

REGULAR PRICE
$139.95
NOW
$99.95

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

ASK YOUR LOCAL
G-E DEALER
FOR FULL DETAILS

WALKER MARTIN, INC.
Distributors
RALEIGH, N. C.

PRESSURE *REA Administrator*

Nelsen got involved with a familiar word at NRECA meeting

The annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in St. Louis (*CF,* Feb.) produced another round of charges that REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen is trying to "pressure" co-ops to do one thing or another.

The new charges actually were offsprings of those made against Nelsen last fall by co-op leaders in Colorado (*CF,* Oct. 1955).

At this year's meeting, word got around that an NRECA committee was considering a strongly-worded resolution criticizing REA's actions in the Colorado case. Nelsen went personally to the committee and told the members, in effect, that they had better be sure of their facts. One committee member said that Nelsen told the group he would fight the resolution on the floor of the convention.

Members of the committee apparently were not sure of their facts. At any rate, the resolution was dropped. Another was adopted which stated that NRECA is opposed "to any pressures being brought to bear upon any cooperative anywhere," but it spoke only in generalities and did not mention any agency or person by name.

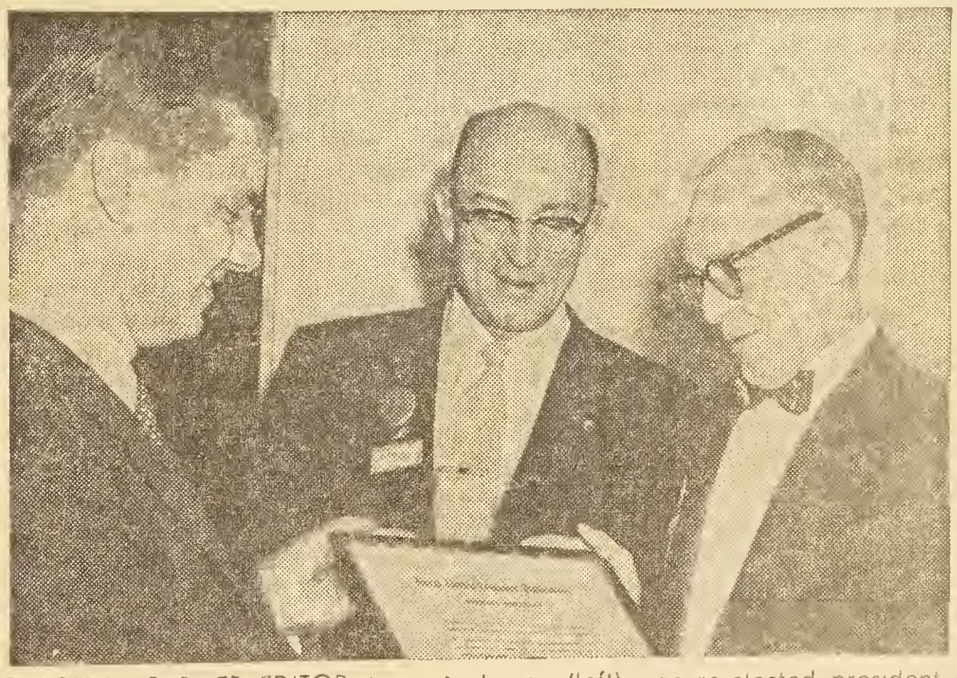
In the view of many delegates, Nelsen's unprecedented appearance before the committee constituted pressure of another sort. After the convention, NRECA Manager Clyde T. Ellis was quoted as saying that never before in the organization's history had "such pressures" been applied. About the resolution that was adopted Ellis said: "They were talking about the Rural Electrification Administration as presently constituted and, in particular, its administrator, Ancher Nelsen."

Later, Nelsen released a statement of his own. He said that it was possible for people to interpret his actions in different ways, and that he heartily endorsed the right of people to their own opinions and expressions.

Nelsen closed his statement:

"It was on the assumption that the people . . . wanted to get information from REA that I was able to accept the invitation to attend the meeting and to seek opportunities for telling what REA is doing . . .

"We have proceeded on this basis, at least since I became Administrator, and I believe it would be a loss to both the REA program and the farmers, if this avenue of communications were closed."



CAROLINA FARMER EDITOR Jerry Anderson (left) was re-elected president of Rural Electric Consumer Publications, an association of 26 REA magazines, at the NRECA meeting in January. Here he presents an honorary membership to George Waggoner (right) of Nash-Kelvinator. Looking on is Clyde T. Ellis.

Electric Demonstration Contest for 1956

Jackie Morris and Shirley Harrell (right) won contest in 1954. Last year's winners were Billy Taylor and Buster Bunn (below).

• Negro 4-H Club members will participate this year for the first time in the third annual Electric Demonstration Contest, sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Corporation. The sponsors invited the Negro youth to participate in the district and statewide program last year, but the group's Extension Agents wished to do their initial planning in '55 and enter their projects this year.

The demonstration contest for Negro 4-H members will be conducted under the same rules as the white 4-H members have followed in the past and will follow this year. District demonstrations will be given in each of the three Negro Extension districts as follows: June 7, Southeastern District, Smithfield; June 8, Northeastern District, site to be announced; and June 8, Western District, A & T College, Greensboro. District winners will compete for state honors at Negro 4-H Club Week, to be held at A & T College in Greensboro, June 25-30.

District demonstrations for the white 4-H club members will be held on the following dates: Western, April 28; Southwestern, June 20; Northwestern, June 21; Eastern, July 6; Southeastern, June 19; and Northeastern, June 22. Statewide competitions for district winners will be held at the state 4-H Club Week, to be held at N. C. State College in Raleigh, July 23-27. Locations of the district meetings have not yet been announced by the State 4-H Club office.

4-H Club officials have announced two major changes in the operation of the contest. This year, the contest is open in both Negro and white groups to club members from the ages of 10 through 21. In the past, only those members between the ages of 14 and 21 years could participate. In place of the matched pen and pencil set given by Tarheel Electric to the state winners in the past, the sponsors will present each state winner in both groups (or each member of a winning team) a piece of luggage. With the exception of these two changes, the contest will be conducted primarily as in the past.

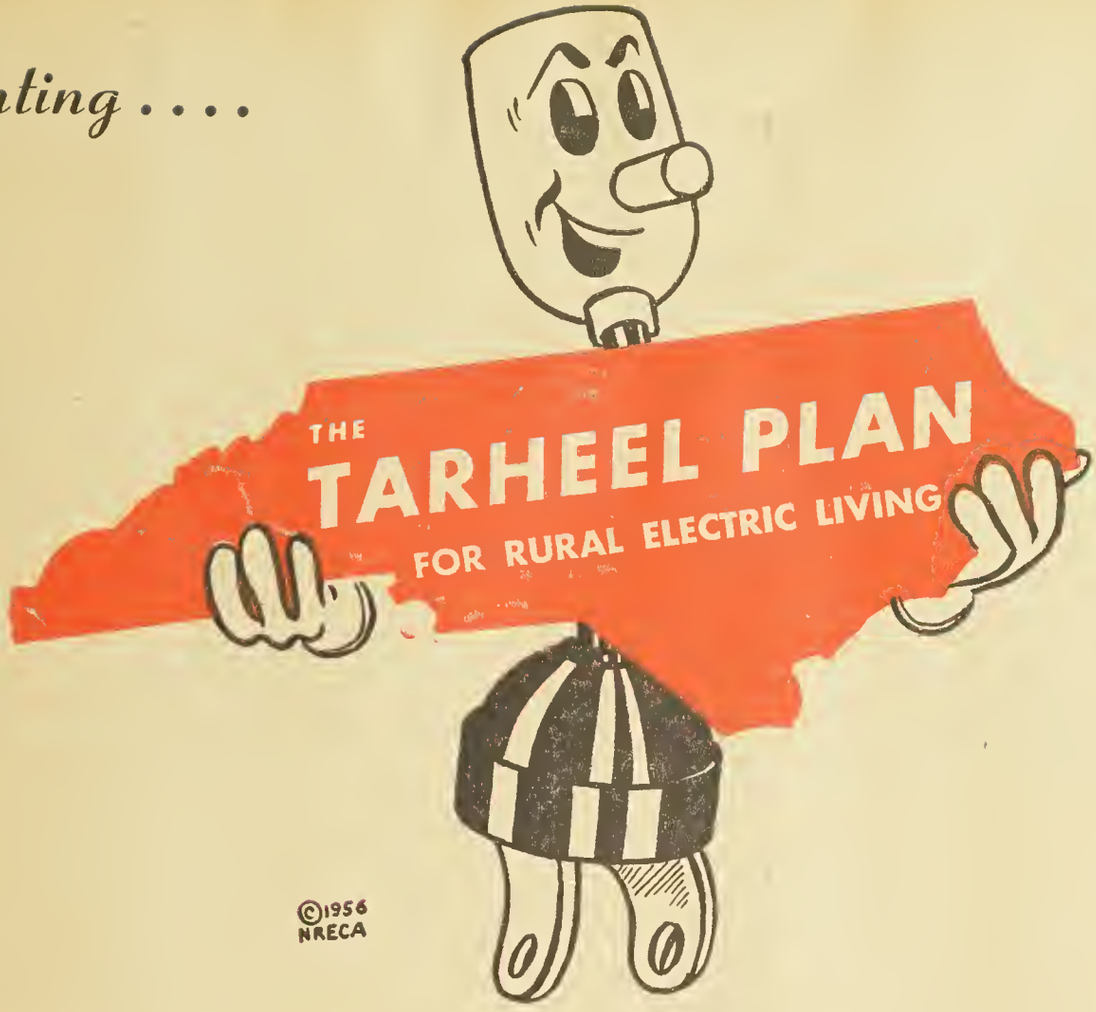
Any club member participating in the 4-H Club Farm and Home Electric Project is eligible for participation in the Electric Demonstration Program. Demonstrations may be given individually or as a team of two club members meeting eligibility requirements. Each county is allowed one individual or one team in the district contests. Participation in the 4-H Electric Demonstration Program will be considered in judging the Farm and Home Electric Project records.

Contestants should choose as their subject for demonstration either the selection, care or use of electrical farm or home equipment. Demonstrations should be limited to 15 minutes. Among the demonstrations given in the 1955 contest were: "Infrared Brooding," "Proper Wiring," Installing an Electric Water Pump," "Care of an Electric Sewing Machine," "Lamp Making," "Fans," "A Homemade Electric Clothes Dryer," etc. Northeastern district winners, Buster Bunn and Billy Taylor of Pikeville, capped state honors in 1955 with their team demonstration, "Let a Motor Take The Work Out of Work."

Demonstrations will be scored on the basis of 100 points: Subject Matter, 30 points; Presentation, 40; and Results, 30. Judges for the demonstrations will be chosen by the Extension Service. The sponsors will award each district winner (or each member of a winning team) an expense-paid trip to State 4-H Club Week.

Extension specialists advise interested 4-H'ers to consult the booklet, "Electric Demonstrations You Can Perform." Copies can be obtained from 4-H Club leaders, Farm Agents, or Home Demonstration Agents.

Presenting....



New program is designed to help Carolina co-op members live better electrically

● LAST MONTH in Greensboro, North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives unveiled an ambitious new program for expanding the benefits of rural electrification to their members.

The program, labelled THE TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING, was presented first to manufacturers and distributors of electric appliances and equipment. Officials emphasized, however, that the plan is much more than a sales campaign.

Included in THE TARHEEL PLAN are a number of power use activities which most co-ops are already carrying out. But many things about it are new, including the name and the symbol shown above.

The new program is being launched initially by 18 of the state's cooperatives. Others are expected to join at a later date.

The idea behind THE TARHEEL PLAN is that by joint effort the co-ops can provide more services for their members than any one of them could alone. The plan at present covers a number of concrete programs that are in progress or will soon be initiated. Others of a statewide nature will be anonunced soon.

But the program is also flexible. Under the general TARHEEL PLAN designation, local co-ops will carry out programs of their own. Colorful posters and decals of the symbol will be on display in co-op offices, in dealer stores, and in other places where its value as a "seal of approval" will serve co-op members.

TARHEEL PLAN programs already announced include the following:

1. Coordinated action with distributors and dealers in promoting volume sales, good quality and dependable servicing of electric equipment.

2. A continuous educational program for members through *The Carolina Farmer,* local newsletters, special mailing pieces, demonstrations, etc.

3. A dynamic program for rural youth through the 4-H Demonstration Contest (see opposite page), special activities with local 4-H, FFA and FHA clubs, and cooperation in the "Challenge Program."

4. Local, on-the-spot help and advice to aid consumers in diagnosing special electrical problems and needs, and proper selection, installation and use of equipment.

Many co-ops, depending upon local needs and conditions, will join in statewide sales campaigns during the year. Members of those co-ops will receive local material during this month to fully explain the details of the first campaign. Other co-ops will adapt the plan to suit their own local needs.

Watch for the TARHEEL PLAN symbol, and for announcements from your co-op about programs adapted to it. It was developed to help you.

WHAT'S NEW ABOUT THE NEW APPLIANCES

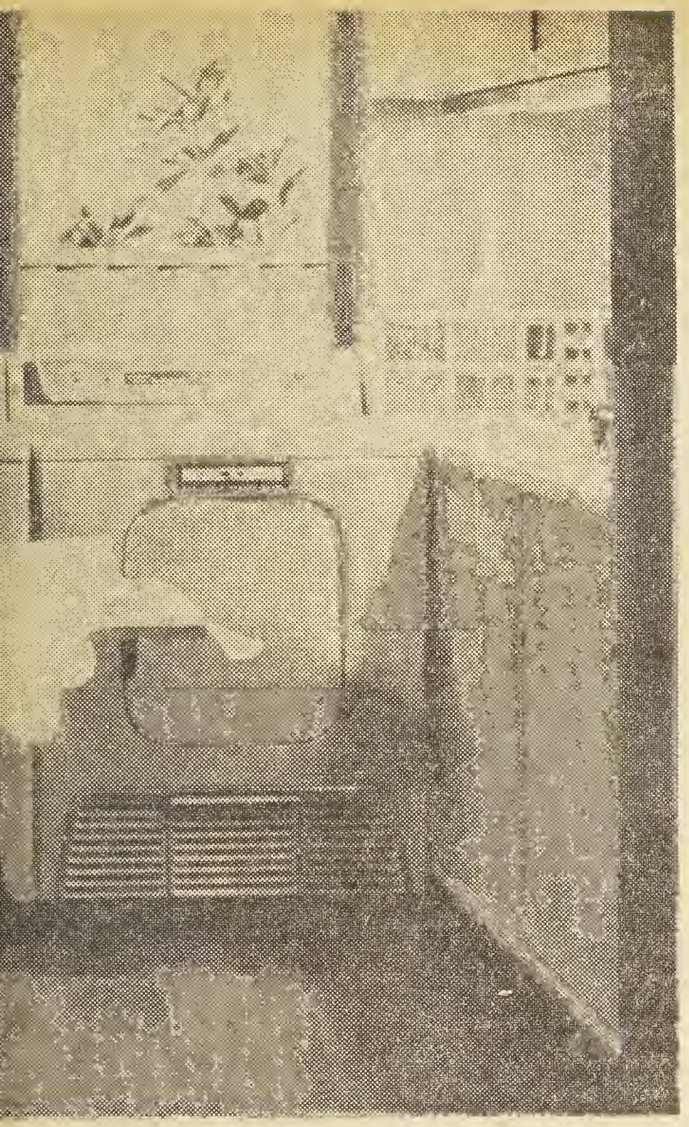
LAUNDRY-SEWING CENTER IN FRIGIDAIRE'S KITCHEN OF TODAY FEATURES SEWIN

Almost any feature you're looking for — you name it, somebody has it

Prospective buyers of new appliances (both those who are buying an appliance for the first time and those who are replacing an old one with a newer model) can find almost every attraction imaginable in the 1956 line. Choice of the model, as always, depends mainly on family needs and the condition of the family budget. Let's take a look at some of the features of 1956 appliances.

It seemed that the 1955 refrigerator line couldn't be much approved upon, but refrigerator designers have added quite a few innovations to the new line. The revolving and pull-out shelves of two major lines are still featured in the 1955 refrigerator, but one of these companies has designed a "hanging" eye-level model which hangs like a cabinet above the kitchen work center. A "stoop saver" refrigerator with the most often used refrigeration compartment located at the top and the frozen food storage compart ment located beneath it is new this year in another major refrigerator model. "Food-arama," an elegant quality design refrigerator featured in the 1955 line has changed to fit built-in needs in '56. All models of the leading manufacturers have been greatly improved upon in additional space, better organization, and attractiveness.

In the home laundry equipment line, washers and dryers have been improved in every major brand to insure greater service to the



AUTOMATIC WASHER, DRYER, BUILT-IN VANITY, AND SWIVEL TV.

ser. Many changes have been made, r example, in improving the opera- ons of the controls, new agitator echanisms are being employed in any models, and, all in all, the new odels are equipped to do a better job an their predecessors.

The ranges are more efficient than ver, and boast such new features as ew thermostatic-action switches for e surface units, improved baking and roiling units, more oven space, and any other improved features.

In all appliances, the buyer has far ore selection than previously in colors materials for the front of his cabinet. ore and more built-in appliances are ppearing, and cabinets for such appli- nces can be bought in many colors nd may even be found with paneled onts to match paneled kitchens.

Many late model ranges are equipped with an automatic electric meat thermometer that turns off the oven when roast is ready to eat. Illustrated is Kelvinator's deluxe, two-oven model KR-F48.

The water heater is boon companion to automatic washer. G-E's New Quick Recovery heater delivers 150 gallons of water in 23 minutes from cold start. Other manufacturers have comparable models.

THEY LAUGH AT THE WOLF

((Continued from Page 7)

year, plus the possibility of further cuts in 1957, Turkish tobacco may become a popular money crop in Randolph.

Sherman Autry of Autreyville, Route 1, is depending on the universal appeal of fishing to increase his earnings. He raises and sells minnows for live bate. Sampson County Agent W. S. Young says that Autry recently dug several small ponds in which to raise the minnows. He has a ready market and sells the minnows for three cent each or in small lots for five cents each.

Tar Heel farm wives are doing their share, too, in helping their spouses "keep the wolf away" from the farm house door.

Mrs. Henry House of Harrellsville, Hertford County, for instance, took over a poultry enterprise to make some extra money. Each year she raises 500 layers and averages from $1,000 to $1,200 each year from her chickens.

Mrs. Robert Moore of the Mt. Tirzah community of Person County is using money she made with her small tobacco patch to help remodel the house. With the extra income she bought material for remodelling, and the Moores went to work improving their home.

Farmers all over the state are turning to dairying, cattle feeding, and the like, to get them over the hump.

Arthur Wooten of Maple Hill, in Pender County, has a flock of 2,000 breeder turkeys on six acres of woodland range. Last year he hatched 50,000 turkey poults, most of which he sold to turkey growers in Eastern North Carolina. He grew 5,000 for market.

Wooten says that although growing turkeys would be good business for many farmers, only two or three farmers in his county seem interested in giving the big birds a try.

Hubert Lee of Lawndale, Route 1, Cleveland County, recently decided to add poultry to his farming operations. But he left himself an "out" in case he didn't like poultry. He carefully located his poultry house so that he could use the building as a lounging barn for livestock with a few minor alterations. Another Clevelander, Fred Mill, of Kings Mountain, Route 3, decided that his limited acres of cultivated land might be just the thing for poultry, too. Using timber on his farm, he built two 40 by 112 foot houses. He's starting with broilers and may switch to commercial layers later.

Dick Lee of Clayton, Route 1, has started feeding out cattle. He has maintained a beef herd for several years but sold the offspring for feeders and stockers. This year, he thinks he'll stand a better chance to make money by feeding some of them to choice grade and selling them at fat cattle sales this spring. At the same time he figures it'll give him a good way of marketing his grain and hay.

W. G. Long of Garysburg community, Northampton County, is another "first timer" at this cattle feeding business. He's starting in a pretty big way, though, with 100 steers. County Agent P. H. Jameson says that "Bill" is doing a first class job so far and is keeping accurate records so he'll know whether he made or lost money on his steers at the end of the year.

Remember the old saying, "Money doesn't grow on trees"? Well, Clyde Ashe of the Ledfords Chapel community in Clay County might give you a little argument on that. County Agent R. G. Vick says that Ashe picks worms from his "Catawba" tree and sells them to fishermen at a penny each. In one afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Ashe picked $25 worth of worms. Most farmers would probably meet with little success when it came to getting their wives to help out in this havest, however.

As was mentioned earlier, some farmers are attacking the problem from another direction. The William Johnson family, tenant farmers at Rocky Mount, Route 2, like to eat and had too many belts to tighten to compensate for lowered income and higher prices. So they began concentrating on growing more of their own food.

And they've found that their home garden and home-produced meats are just as important as any of their so-called "cash" crops—if not more so. In going back over their expenses, they found that year before last they spent more than $1,200 for food. By producing more food for their seven-member family, they cut their food bill in half.

With this extra money, the Johnsons purchased an 800-capacity home freezer. This year they plan to produce enough food for their own use and have a little left over to sell. Mrs. Johnson thinks she can get by on less than $200 a year for food purchases.

CO-OPS and ATOMS

(Continued from Page 6)

construction costs, and the private concern finances the power facilities.

Three rural electric cooperatives have applied to AEC for such a plant. Under their plan, the conventional power facilities would be financed by loans from REA. In addition to providing needed power for the three cooperatives, the projects would provide cost and design data for other co-ops and small suppliers.

Last month, Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, said that he was not at all confident the AEC would allow the three co-ops to proceed. "There is a basic policy decision to be made within AEC," Ellis said, "regarding whether they are going to allow rural electric cooperatives to participate in the atomic power demonstration program. Heretofore, the co-ops have been excluded because they are small and do not have the finances of larger corporations."

Later, in testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Ellis charged that America is lagging behind other countries in the development of peacetime uses of the atom, including power generation. He called to establish a Division of Civilian Power to give the program impetus.

North Carolina's rural electric leaders have been following the developments closely. The potential for co-op members is tremendous. It is perhaps best illustrated by a statement made in 1954 by Admiral Strauss, chairman of AEC. Said Strauss:

"It is not too much to expect that our children will enjoy in their homes electrical power too cheap to meter."

TIPS from the VET

(Continued from Page 6)

teeth crowds out a couple of "baby" teeth every year after that for the next three years.

Accordingly, at three years there are four big teeth in the middle of the mouth, with two bead-like "baby" teeth on each side of them. At four years there are six of the big teeth, and there may not even be any "baby" teeth left at that time. At five years there are eight of the permanent teeth, and at this age the animal is commonly said to have a "full mouth".

No more permanent teeth appear after the fifth year and age is then generally estimated according to the way the teeth are worn down.

WILLIE WIREDHAND
♫ MARCH WINDS AND APRIL SHOWERS MAKE WAY FOR SWEET MAY FLOWERS! ♫
GOOD GRIEF! HE'LL BE SINGIN' IT'S "JUNE IN JANUARY" NEXT!!!
WHAT'RE YA DOIN', CLEM, TRYIN' TO CHURN BUTTER FROM WATER?
IT WOULD BE BUTTER IF YOU'D SAVE YOUR BREATH FOR PUMPIN' AWHILE! I'M BEAT!!!
I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO PUT IN A WATER SYSTEM - THOSE NICE, HOT APRIL SHOWERS WILL BE HARD TO TAKE IF YOU PUMP AND HEAT WATER THE HARD WAY!!
ANYWAY, NO FARMER CAN PUMP ALL THE WATER HE REALLY NEEDS BY HAND!!
YOU, CLEM, CERTAINLY OUGHT TO KNOW HOW MUCH WATER LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY NEED. MILK IS ABOUT 87% WATER--- EGGS 65%! COWS WILL PRODUCE 5% - 20% MORE MILK WHEN THEY CAN HAVE ALL THE WATER THEY WANT!!
YOU'D FIND THE BUTTERFAT CONTENT HIGHER, TOO!!
I DON'T SEE HOW ANYBODY CAN KEEP DAIRY UTENSILS CLEAN AND STERILE WITHOUT HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER!
I KNOW I DON'T HAVE TO "SELL" YOU ON A WATER SYSTEM, CLEM, BUT I WONDER IF YOU REALIZE WHAT A BIG DIFFERENCE IT CAN MAKE IN WASHING EVERYTHING FROM DIRTY DISHES TO SMALL BOYS!!
SURE... I'LL HELP PUMP YOUR WATER - I'M SMALL BUT I'M WIRY!! AND REMEMBER - A WIRED HAND IS READY TO DO ALL YOUR PUMPING! LET THOSE MAY FLOWERS REMIND YOU THAT MAY IS WATER SYSTEMS MONTH!!
START PLANNING FOR IT NOW!

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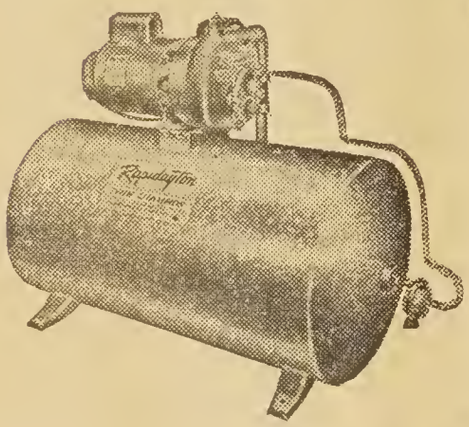
SLOW DOWN AND LIVE ON NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

A Water System is the Lifeline of your Farm and Home...Guard that Lifeline with a DEPENDABLE

Rapidayton
WATER SYSTEM



Modern farms require *more water* in *more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service.* You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your* need. Completely automatic, rugged, *dependable.* Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Get book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

See the TWIN* Champion

Ask your dealer to see the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller package model (shown above) with so much reserve power that it actually loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency and exclusive Quick-Connect flange for quick, easy installation.

*TRADEMARK

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Please rush free copy of your booklet, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

Name_____

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Senator Ervin To Address Co-ops

Some 100 managers, directors, attorneys, and other personnel of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives will come to Raleigh this month for the fifth annual meeting of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association. The meeting will be held in the Carolina Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22. Registration will begin at 9 a. m. on March 21.

During the two-day session, TEMA members will hear reports from the Association's standing committees, from officers, and consider financial statements and progress reports on the activities of the Association during the past year. Officers and directors will be elected for the ensuing year on the second day of the meeting.

The featured speaker at the annual member dinner on the evening of the 21st will be North Carolina's Senior Senator, Sam J. Ervin, Jr.

Tarheel Electric, with offices in Raleigh, is the trade-service organization of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. Its membership includes 29 of the state's 32 electric membership corporations. William T. Crisp is executive manager and general counsel for the Association, and Jerry L. Anderson edits the cooperatives' official publication, the *Carolina Farmer.*

Present officers of the Association are: J. A. Ward, secretary-treasurer, Four County EMC, Burgaw, president; C. E. Viverette, manager, Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir, vice-president; and J. L. Shearon, manager, Wake EMC, Wake Forest, secretary-treasurer.

Soil Testing Pays

From Lenoir County last month came the story of a farmer who found that you can have too much of a good thing.

Warren Jones, Rt. 3, Kinston, had always fertilized his tobacco by "guess" until last year. He had been using around 1,400 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer and topdressing. As a result of too much of the wrong kind of fertilizer, he received poor quality tobacco.

Last year, Jones decided to follow recommended practices by having his soil tested for the proper amount and kind of fertilizer he needed. He found that he should be using 1,000 pounds of 4-8-10 per acre. He changed to this formula, saved money, and produced around 1,800 pounds of good quality tobacco per acre.

Are you a Horse and Buggy cleaner?

Martha Stevenson and Ann Stone

You may be, according to the way these 4-H'ers answered the question last year

Last year, the Southwestern District winning team in the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contests, Martha Stevenson of Loray and Anne Stone of Statesville, Rt. 2, gave a demonstration every homemaker in rural North Carolina could profit by. We print here the exerpts of this outstanding demonstration, which poses the question, "Are you a horse-and-buggy cleaner?"

ANNE: *The average homemaker spends from 60 to 80 hours a week working in the home. Much of this time in keeping the home clean. Yet her husband probably works no more than 40 hours at his office or factory job. Men in business have modern machines and use scientific methods to make their work easier and more efficient. Yet how many housewives in this same fast-moving world can boast a complete set of house cleaning tools and a systematic cleaning routine? For example, one essential to modern homemaking is the vacuum cleaner.*

MARTHA: In the Old Testament, the Prophet Isaiah says of the destruction of Jerusalem, "I will sweep it with the broom of destruction." Yet today many American housewives are still using the broom as the only device for cleaning. The modern homemakers in the days of Abraham Lincoln pointed with pride to their carpet sweepers. Some twentieth century housewives are still relying on these horse-and-buggy cleaning tools.

ANNE: *There are far too many homemakers who do own vacuum cleaners, but are not getting the full benefits from them. Perhaps the cleaners they own are not working properly or not being used effectively or do not have the modern up-to-date features. To all homemakers dust and dirt have become an ever-present menace—far more dangerous than they may suspect. Martha, what is the danger in dirt?*

MARTHA: Tests have proven that a teaspoonful of ordinary house dirt collected by a vacuum cleaner may contain as many as 5 million germs. Dirt is costly in damage to health as well as in a financial way.

ANNE: *In a recent survey conducted among average homemakers, it was found that proper use of the electric vacuum cleaner could save a housewife two hours of work per week and take out more than twice as much dirt as would be removed through ordinary cleaning methods.*

MARTHA: Let's take a look at the old way and at the easy way of cleaning—by the old method in 5½ hours' cleaning time, 75% of the time was spent using the broom, dust mop, and carpet sweeper and 25% in using the vacuum. This pile of dirt was the result. The easy way is to spend 3½ hours in cleaning. Use the vacuum 75% of the time and the broom, dust mop, and carpet sweeper 25% of the time. The result is 2½ times more dirt.

ANNE: *This example of more work in less time with less effort can be duplicated in your home. The first step is perhaps the most important: Choose the vacuum cleaner best suited to your needs.*

MARTHA: One of the newer cleaners is the swivel-top type. Its advantage lies in its light weight and the fact that it swivels on the base instead of having to be moved about the room. After you have the cleaner that best fits your needs, get the maximum benefit from it by putting the attachments to maximum use.

ANNE: *This is a rug nozzle for cleaning carpets and rugs. The broom cannot really clean because it has no suction. The vacuum cleaner sucks out the dirt instead of grinding it in. We have sprinkled powder on this carpet sample. Powder is really harder to remove than dirt... Notice the suction as the cleaner takes out the powder.*

MARTHA: This is a drapery nozzle used for draperies, upholstered furniture and car upholstering. Again notice the suction.

ANNE: *The dusting brush is used to clean lampshades, books, walls, and ceilings. Use it wherever you would use a dust cloth.*

MARTHA: The crevice nozzle is for the hard-to-get places: Cracks, crevices, drawers, Venetian blinds, radiators, the cuffs of men's pants; or it can even be used for defleaing the dog.

MARTHA: Get the most from your vacuum cleaner by using it efficiently.

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Smart Suit Buying

The gentle breeze, the softened sky, and a peeping bud here and there pave the way for the long-awaited springtime—the season of rebirth and rejuvenation. The homemaker, ever joyous to greet the loveliest of seasons, is planning her annual house cleaning—and, at the same time, her spring wardrobe. She's thinking particularly about the style of her new spring bonnet, and putting a great deal of thought into the purchasing of her annual Easter suit. If she is wise, she'll choose a suit that will last through many springs.

The style-conscious and economy-minded woman must answer certain questions with a firm "yes" if she is to make her purchase. What does she look for? A name? A special color or fabric? A value? Or the answer to special wardrobe needs? Yes, looking for all of these things is part of it. Knowing how and where to look is the other part.

With all fine products, there are some names, brands, or labels that mean something specific . . . highest quality, dependability, excellent taste. Buying one of those brands is smart buying, whether it's cars, appliances, or suits. Familiar labels make a personal promise to you: Assurance of the best in style, workmanship, material and just-rightness-for-you.

So the first thing the suit shopper must do is check the label on the suit. Smart shoppers learned long ago the manufacturer that suited them best—the one cutting suits to fit her own individual needs.

Now to the fine points. Sleeves should be set for easy motion. If you like to wear sweaters under your suits, be sure to try a suit jacket on over the bulkiest sweater you will wear with it. (Do not wear bulky sweaters under light-weight, soft textured suits. They tend to ruin the lines of the suit.) Don't guess about fiit. Collars should follow neck contours sleekly and lie flat. See how the jacket feels when every button is buttoned—no tension at armpits or across the bosom. The smooth, smooth line of today's fashions decree single construction at strategic points—that is, one thickness of material at lapel, collar and pocket.

Another hallmark of fine suits has always been generosity in seams, hems, and cuffs. Hand-sewn buttons and shoulder pads and bound edges (even when they don't show) are other small, but so important, signals to you of custom craftsmanship.

When you suit shop, walk around a little. Bend over, stretch and—very, very important, sit down. See how the suits "feels." How it moves with you. Waists should be fitted but free, shoulders easy but not loose. Jackets should lie smooth but never taut across the back. (Up and down wrinkles mean too loose, and wrinkles across the back mean much too tight.) The happy medium allows ease of movement without unnecessary fullness. Skirts should be walkeasy and carefully fitted across the derriere. Here the triple mirror is a real boon in exposing an ungraceful

side or rear view. A skirt can be pencil-slim and still walkable if there is a "walking pleat" in the back. Look for generous pleats (wherever they are placed on the skirt). Of course material in them should be pressed flatter than flat. The skimpy skirt and the mincing walk that go with it are both as passe as grandma's bustle.

It's easy to go wrong on sizes. Remember, it's not a matter of age but of proportions. Many young girls can best be fitted in "plus" sizes, while many older women will look their best in "junior" sizes.

If you're not absolutely sure of your size, have a salesperson measure you as you really are, not pulled in and holding your breath. If you generally wear a foundation garment, be sure to have it on while you're suit shopping. The chart below shows how a tiny ½ inch can make the difference between a 12 or a 13. Generally speaking, misses sizes 10-20 are for the average figure, 5′ 6″ and over. Junior 7-15 are for the younger, shorter-waisted figure (see last two columns of chart). Proportioned plus sizes, 10+ to 22+, are for the larger woman, generally a little short-waisted. New brief sizes 10-20 are carefully designed and proportioned for the shorter-waisted figure, a petite 5′ 4″ and under.

Suit Measurements

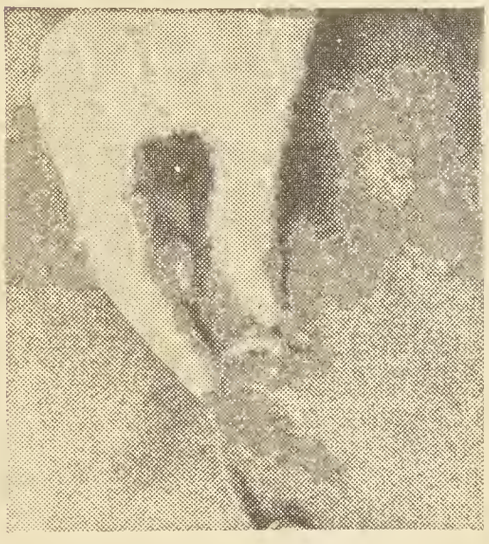
Size	*Bust*	*Waist*	*Hips*	*Front to Waistline*	*Back to Waistline*
12 misses	*35½*	*26*	*36*	*14⅝*	*16⅝*
13 junior	*35½*	*26½*	*36½*	*14⅛*	*16⅛*
12 proportioned plus	*36¼*	*28*	*38*	*14*	*16*
12 brief	*36*	*27*	*37*	*13⅝*	*15⅝*

Now step back and look at yourself as others see you. Does the mirror show a young woman properly suited? No fussy detail to detract from elegant, clean lines? Remember that the secret of a suit's long, happy life lies in its neat, uncluttered look. The general styles of the period—high or low waistlines, hem and jacket lengths—must be taken into account, of course, but suitability to you, your life and needs, figure and coloring really come first. Then look for the lady-like touches . . . dressmaker details you love . . . the best and most flattering of current style trends.

Fabric-wise possibilities are wider than ever today. Your own suit needs must dictate your choice of fabric and, thanks to the never-ending magic of the test-tubes, there is one for every need. Whatever your choice—sturdy British tweed, cottons, silk blends, Celanese or another of the miracles man has spun—choose one that is tailored by a well-known, reliable manufacturer.

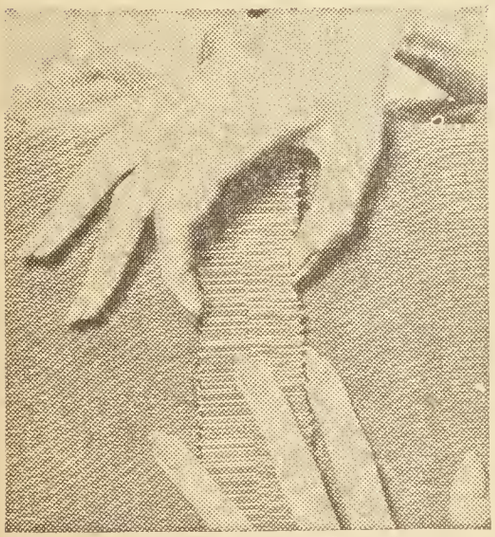
Buttons

The smart suit shopper checks buttons and button-holes carefully before making a decision. Buttons should be hand-sewn, and button-holes expertly finished. When trying a suit, button every button, to be sure that there is no tension at the armpits or across the bosom.



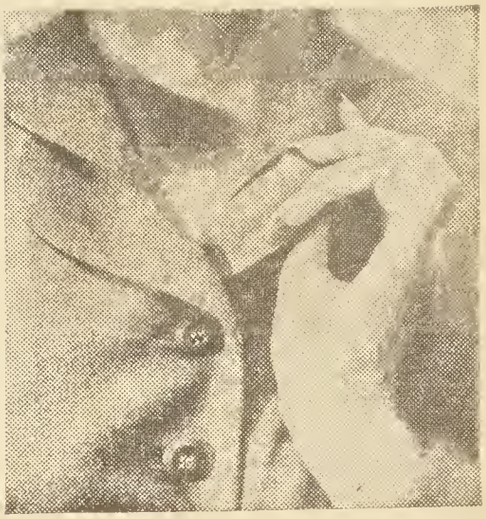
Collars

A mark of any fine suit or dress has always been generosity in seams, hems, and cuffs. Check these carefully, with an eye to the future—be sure the seams are deep enough to adjust to added pounds. Check the stitches in the seams, cuffs and hems. Note the selvedge finish of the seams.



Seams

The smooth, smooth line of today's fashions decree single construction at strategic points—that is, one thickness of material at lapel, collar, and pocket. Check the finish on the collar. Choose a collar that is flattering to you. Women with long necks should not emphasize them by wearing deep V-cut collars.



Patterns for Spring, Summer

9047. Wonderful wardrobe in ONE easy-sew pattern! Scoop-neck dress with dickey and fitted jacket made a stunning ensemble! Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 jumper, 2⅞ yds. 39-inch; jacket 2 yds.; dicket, ¾ yds.

9330. This pretty dress is cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure! Note the lace-edeged scallops—so soft and flattering at the neckline. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 35-inch fabric.

4835. Sew this pretty, practical sundress in a jiffy. Perfectly proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅞ yds. 35-inch.

9085. The soft summer dress—ideally feminine, always flattering. Pretty with soft gathers at yoke and skirt! Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4½ yds. 35-inch fabric.

9014. Designed to slim, trim the half-size figure — its graceful lines whisk the inches away! Rows of tucks detail the bodice. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. SPRING-SUMMER Fashion BOOK, 25c Additional.

Popular Pothholders in Repeat Performance

S-688. These funny-faced potholders were so popular when they appeared in our August, 1955, issue, that many of you failed to get them. For this reason, we offer them to you again. Make a set for your church bazaar, or keep several on hand for gifts.

Pattern Order Form

Please send me without charge the leaflets I have checked below. I am enclosing a Stamped, Self-Addressed Envelope for every three patterns requested.

Note: Do not order dress patterns from this address. Use address given above for ordering dress patterns of the month.

March Pattern

☐ Potholder (S-688)

☐ Book Mark (PK 4583)
☐ Swedish Weaving (S-483)
☐ Doily (9103)
☐ Baby Bib (PC 6135)
☐ Bottle Warmer (PC 3911)
☐ Harlequin Sweater (5666)
☐ Hat (8005)
☐ Strawberry Place Mat (2751)
☐ Apron (7515)
☐ Chair Set. (S-632)

Name .....

Address .....

Name of Electric Membership Corporation .....

Comments .....

.....

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Mail coupons to Rebekah Rivers, The Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Easter Magic

Now is the time for the annual appearance of the Easter Bunny, who comes along as a symbol of spring to hide gaily colored eggs in the nooks and crannies of your house, and weave his special magic for the family youngsters.

Yes, the fabled white rabbit carries a bushel of tricks in his gay basket, and since he, like many of our children's make-believe friends, needs very special assistance from you, you'd best take a look at some of his newest tricks. His store of joy-breeders is running over this year, and here are a few of his special plans to make your little ones jump with joy:

Lacy Easter Basket

You'll need yellow crepe paper, a large (pint size) Lily cup, a square doily and paste. Cut off strip of the yellow crepe paper 3" wide across the entire fold. Open out strip, fold in half lengthwise, and flute folded edges. To flute hold edge between thumb and forefingers of both hands and twist slightly. Repeat until complete strip is fluted. Start at top of cup, paste end of fluted strip down and wind round and round cup overlapping each layer slightly. Paste occasionally to hold strip in place. Trim bottom of cup with small ruffle of yellow crepe or scraps of lace doily. For handle—cut a strip of cardboard about 9" long by ½ wide. Staple or sew to basket. Wind narrow yellow crepe or ribbon around handle. Cut a square doily into 4 parts and trim top of basket. Trim handle with ribbon, bows and tiny flowers.

Bunny Easter Basket

You'll need lavender and pink crepe paper, a flat cardboard box or food container, a bunny cut-out, and paste. Cover container with lavender paper. Cut a strip of lavender and one of pink crepe, long enough to go around container and 2" wide across the grain. Scallop one long edge of each strip by pushing back the edge of the crepe paper with eraser end of lead pencil. Hold the edge flat with two fingers. Paste scalloped crepe strips around container. Staple or sew a strip of cardboard wrapped in lavender crepe to container for basket handle. Trim with pink ribbon bow, and stand Bunny cut-out in center or tape to basket handle.

Now let's look at the bunny's tips for decorating Easter eggs. There are two ways to prepare the eggs. With a large needle prick a hole in each end and blow inside out or hardboil egg for fifteen minutes. For ground color, either dye eggs with pure vegetable dyes or wrap them with crepe paper strips.

Over The Lines with Becky

An Interesting Question

A Mt. Pleasant, N. C. reader, Mrs. J. C. Hinson, poses a most interesting question in a recent letter: "The fitted sheets are just wonderful but I just can't buy new ones when I have ten or twelve straight sheets. Could these straight sheets be made into fitted sheets? If you have any ideas on this matter, please let me know."

Both Mrs. Hinson and I felt that you, too, might be interested in our findings on this matter—in case the problem has ever presented itself in your household. Extension Specialists at State College informed me that this can be done—if you aren't afraid of tackling a pretty big job. One lady who has tried this transformation offers the following hints: Cut your pattern from a contour sheet—folding diagonally from the bottom. Be sure to measure your mattress correctly and cut the sheets so they fit perfectly—not too loose and not too tight. She warns that some sheets are not pre-shrunk, and if this is the case, the sheets should be preshrunk before cutting the contours. Above all, she warns that **all seams should be doubly reinforced.** Perhaps some of you have already tried remaking your sheets. If so, how about sending along your findings on the matter.

For your information, Mrs. Hinson also tells us that she has tried the recipe for Strawberry Chantilly in the February issue, and found it greatly to her liking. Have you tried it yet?

Ironing Board Covers

In January, I mentioned the new ironing board cover that irons on both sides at the same time. I promised that I would be on the look-out for them when they appeared on the market; and I have just noticed them in leading dime stores for the nominal price of $1.00. Not only does it heat on both sides of the material, but it is also scorch-resistant, stain resistant, and leaves no lint. I suggest you look them over the next time you're dime-store shopping.

* * *

Address letters to this column: Over the Lines, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

AGENTS OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE $100 WEEKLY, collecting names for us. Write LEEWAY, Mountain View CF-1, Oklahoma.

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SPARETIME ADDRESSERS MAKE $25 — $50 WEEKLY. Details free. GLENWAY, 5713 Euclid, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

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CASH FOR YOUR CHURCH, club, school. Write for details. The May Co., 1120-C Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

SELL MINERAL FEED to Farmers, Feeders, Dealers. State age, feed sales experience, territory covered. Full or part time. Commission basis. Write Farmers Friend Minerals, Napoleon, Ohio.

PATENTS, INVENTIONS

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

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BUY SURPLUS FARM tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, boat, hundreds others direct from Government. List $1.00. Box 169GG, East Hartford 8, Conn.

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TOOLS, hardware, appliance, power, electric tools, wholesale. Box No. 475, Lomita, California.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE: Nancy Hall or Porto Ricas, 200—$1.00; 500 — $1.50; 1000 — $2.50; 10,000—$20; Vineless Bunch, 100—$1.00; 900—$2.00; 1000—$2.00. Prompt deliveries. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tennessee.

GET YOUR LIVE catfish and carp direct from Dixie Fisheries. We produce and deliver our own fish; also will load on your truck. Our stock pond which accommodates 250,000 lbs. of fish, insures an adequate supply the year round. All fish guaranteed to be of choicest stock available. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE OR CALL: DIXIE FISHERIES, Lee Hall, Virginia. Phone Lee Hall 4311.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest price paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw,

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SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proven by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature, live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

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JUST LUCKY

David, a first-grader, was bumped while getting on the school bus and suffered a two-inch cut on his cheek. At recess, David and another boy collided while running, and two of David's teeth were knocked loose.

Noon came and David, sliding on the ice, fell and broke his left wrist.

His parents were summoned and his father rushed David to the hospital. As they were waiting for x-rays to be taken, the father noticed that David was clutching something tightly in his good hand. It was a quarter.

"I found it on the ground when I fell," David said. 'First quarter I ever found. This sure is my lucky day!"

* * *

NOT TO BE MISSED

A girl who went away to college last fall made sure that she would be remembered around the house by leaving notes in all sorts of improbable places. They are still turning up, now and then, and the last one was quite embarrassing, too. Her mother, dusting a picture on the living room wall, found a note that had been tucked behind the picture, "It's about time!"

"Wait 'till you see the one that won first prize."

Hale!

COMPLETE HONESTY

When the examination was over, a teacher in a mountain school told her pupils to write a pledge that they had neither received nor given help. One gangling youth, who was squirming in dismay and mopping a bewildered brow throughout the ordeal, wrote, "I ain't received no help, and goodness knows I couldn't give any."

AWKWARD CONSTRUCTION

A nice but rather gawky girl of the same age had recently moved next door and had tried to get acquainted. The teacher noted that her son was not very enthusiastic about this.

"She's a good girl, Tom," the English teacher said, trying to encourage him, "and she has everything that a young lady should."

"I know that, Mom," he replied, "but she's like those sentences you criticize in your classes. Everything is there, but the construction is awkward."

* * *

NOT QUITE A VACATION

After loading the family car for a trip, the man told the neighbors, "We aren't getting away from it all—we're taking it with us."

* * *

ONLY ONE

A teacher, noticing that one little boy always used a black crayon for his drawings of horses, cows, barns and everything else, became very disturbed about the state of the boy's mind and called a meeting with the child's parents, the schol principal and a psychiatrist.

They finally got to the root of the trouble. It was his only crayon.

"Nonsense!"

"I'm disappointed with the agriculture class. Too much emphasis stressed on plain old farming."

A Rose is a Rose

We've always believed in that old saying, "A rose by any other name is just as sweet." Congress might well bear this simple truth in mind when it considers the recently submitted report of President's Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy. The members of this committee are Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, and Defense Secretary Charles Wilson.

But one doesn't have to study the committee's recommendations long to discover that, though they bear the secretaries' signatures and the President's approval, they merely parrot the recommendations of the notorious Hoover Commission on the same subjects. Based on the publicly stated positions of the N. C. Farm Bureau Federation, the State Grange, the State Rural Electrification Authority, the N. C. Department of Agriculture and many others in this state, including the electric cooperatives themselves, the Hoover Commission recommendations deserve to be thrown in the Congressional waste basket.

Buck Storage

We note with interest that the Office of Defense Mobilization has completed arrangements to store old money at strategic points throughout the county. The theory seems to be that in the event of an emergency, such as an enemy attack, the money would be needed to keep the banks going.

It appears to us that ODM is exercising remarkable foresight in taking this action. We would caution it, however, to take care about how many bucks it stores, and how much the storage costs.

We have quite a pile of foodstuffs stored around the country, too, that might come in handy someday. But many people, including a lot of bankers, think this precaution is nonsense. Can't you see the headlines now on this new development? "Money Storage Costs Taxpayers a Million Dollars Per Day."

There might even get to be a surplus of the stuff, and if the supply exceeded the demand we might have to have some massive retaliation in the free market place. 'Course, we could always adopt a flexible parity scale. . . .

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

NORTH Carolina's rural electric cooperatives are giving their full support to Governor Hodges' program for developing more business and industrial enterprises in the state. This is a program which every North Carolinian—and particularly those who live in rural areas—should get behind.

There are many reasons for such a program, but the main ones are these:

*North Carolina ranks only one state from the bottom in annual income earned per citizen.

*The instability of two of our greatest products—tobacco and cotton—is increasing the risks and the hardships of those farmers who depend primarily on them as cash crops.

*There is a slow but undeniable movement of people off the farms and farms are getting fewer and bigger. This produces a surplus labor group who must find work in non-farming occupations.

*The state has many resources that are ideal for the development of business and industrial enterprises. Among these are excellent climate and water, ample electric power, good transportation and communication facilities, an abundant source of intelligent, energetic labor, a variety of raw materials and a steadily improving market for manufactured goods.

The electric cooperatives, of course, are already serving electricity to many rural businesses and industries. By doing so they not only increase the efficiency of their electric operations (these industries usually provide good power loads) but their member-families also benefit directly through good jobs and extra income.

To date five cooperatives have bought stock in the newly organized Business Development Corporation of North Carolina. This organization will assist the development of new industry through loans of capital and other aids. But only the determined effort of local communities will bring success to this vast and important program.

It will behoove all of us to support it with every type of help we can give.

There are no rear-view mirrors on a farm

On a highway a rear-view mirror lets you see what's "coming up" on you. But there's no such accessory on a farm. Dust storms, tornadoes, livestock epidemics... overtake you with hardly any warning. To the unprepared farmer such unforeseen events can mean the end of a farm. That's why smart farmers today are putting their money into United States Savings Bonds.

Here's a savings plan to help you save *systematically.* By putting part of your earnings into Bonds you save against such disasters . . . and *for* such "fair-weather" expenses as general farm improvements, the youngsters' education, vacation, and eventual retirement.

Remember – every $300 you put into Savings Bonds now will grow into $400 in nine years and eight months . . . and into $538.72 in ten years more.

Bonds are just as good as "ready" cash, too. You can cash in your Bonds any time after the first two months.

The place to buy them? The bank nearest you.

So make a down payment on your dreams. Buy United States Savings Bonds today.

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and the Carolina Farmer.

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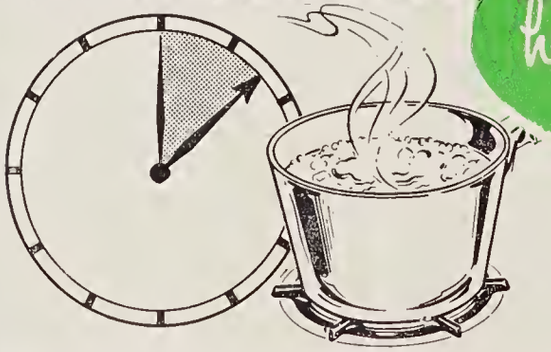
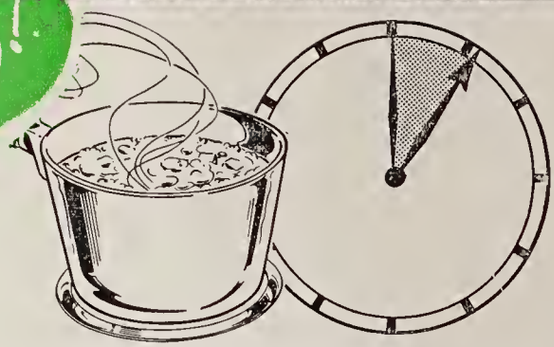
here's the proof!



OVER 7 MINUTES ON GAS BURNER . . . on a large 12,000 BTU gas burner (the fastest of those on 4 leading gas stoves), 2 quarts of water required 7.8 minutes to come to a boil. Gas burners tested with burner in-put at "CP" (Gas Appliance Mfrs. Assn.) rating of 12,000 BTU per hour.



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